

San Francisco, April 18, 1926.

TO THE EDITOR:

Just a line to say that I prefer sewing CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE instead of stapling as heretofore.

EWALD ANGERMANN, M. D.

University of California Medical School,  
April 13, 1926.

TO THE EDITOR:

I wish to thank you again for the interest you have taken in the experiment in medical education carried on at the University of California Medical School and for the excellent presentation of it in the April number of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE. The article has proved of interest to members of our own faculty, and I have been very much encouraged by the inquiries and comments it has aroused. We have ordered a thousand reprints of the symposium, and intend to distribute them to the students and faculty.

It may interest you to know we are continuing the instruction this year, and have six seniors taking their month in Medicine with outside physicians. I appreciate very much your endorsement of the plan and its presentation before the medical profession.

WILLIAM J. KERR.

Los Angeles, April 14, 1926.

TO THE EDITOR:

For many years manufacturing opticians have made a practice of returning to the referring oculist a considerable proportion of the amount charged the patient. The physician specializing in eye work has grown to expect this rebate, and even to demand it if his percentage is not forthcoming promptly. Naturally, not being a philanthropist, the optician adds to a fair price for lenses and frames the sum he is expected to pass back to the physician. It is assumed that no patient is ordered to wear spectacles in order to add to the doctor's income, and so this practice is ethical.

Representatives of two corset manufacturers of national repute have called upon me to advance their arguments as to why I should advise my expectant mothers to wear their belts and corsets, and in concluding, have stated that for every patient so referred, I will be given the customary sum of \$2. It is assumed that I am going to order corseting anyway, and so this practice is ethical.

Two clinical laboratories here in Los Angeles are frankly rebating a portion of the amounts collected. One makes a charge to the physician, but collects whatever sum the physician may elect to charge, and the difference arrives at the physician's office. The other charges the patient a fixed sum, and rebates 25 per cent dividends on the \$100 the physician has invested. This practice is in question, but so far, since the rebates are limited to actual stockholders, the practice is denied to be unethical.

A patient, needing an appendectomy or tonsillectomy, or the Lord knows what, is referred by a physician to a surgeon. The surgeon, just as the optical house, the corset manufacturer, and the laboratory, depends upon the referring physician for the bulk of his income. But he dares not show his appreciation in the same manner, for such would be fee-splitting and highly unethical. Wherein lies the difference?

I can see no essential difference between fee-splitting of operative charges and rebates from professional laboratories and business houses. I think the subject might call for profitable discussion.

I prefer not to have my name published.

M. D.

We have endless statistics, these days, of defects and defectives. The layman is often confused and confounded by these exhibits, and even the physician may gasp a little at the amazing state of affairs which is sometimes supposed to be revealed. What is a defect? Does a wart deserve the distinction, and when? Is an inequality in length of feet a defect, and which foot is defective? George Washington had a deformity of the chest. Was the father of his country defective? If so, his children might well have such an inheritance.—Medical Journal and Record, March 17, 1926.

## CALIFORNIA BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

C. B. PINKHAM, M. D., *Secretary*

The San Bernardino Sun of January 21, 1926, relates the arrest of Frank Taylor charged with forging a prescription blank of Dr. J. W. Aldridge for 20 half-grains of narcotics. The Board of Medical Examiners frequently have similar forgeries brought to their attention, such forgeries being made easy because of the narcotic registration number which most physicians and surgeons have printed on their prescription blanks. If this number were not printed thereon, it would not be possible for any impostor to know and enter the registration number of a specific physician.

Robert Belmont, giving his occupation as a chiropodist, but who does not appear on a list of those licensed in California, was recently charged with grand larceny of an automobile belonging to Mrs. Bertha Richards, according to the San Diego Evening Tribune, March 10, 1926.

J. Lafayette Berry, whose license to practice medicine and surgery in the state of California was revoked October 21, 1919, was recently charged with practicing without a license, the complaining witness alleging that she gave \$200 to Dr. Berry for the removal of an alleged cancer on the face and that "the infection was burned with acid for almost eight hours while she suffered great pain, and asserted that the 'operation' was not successful."—Pasadena Star-News, March 4, 1926.

The certificate entitling Herbert E. Bogue to practice as a physician and surgeon in the state of California was revoked March 11, 1926, after a hearing based upon narcotic charges.

Sally Broy, alleged voodoo doctor of Oakland, was recently charged with practicing medicine without a license. "Her method of treatment . . . consisted of stripping a patient to the waist, gazing through the thorax by light of a red lantern, by way of diagnosis, and then muttering weird incantations. The 'treatment' was furthered through a mystical, all-powerful salve . . ."—Oakland Times, February 25, 1926.

The appeal of Bishop W. L. Cosper, self-styled bishop of the Christian Philosophical Institute, who some time since was sentenced to ninety days in jail and a fine of \$500 for violation of the Medical Practice Act, was denied by the Appellate Court February 25, 1926.—Sacramento Union, February 26, 1926.

Dr. J. G. Ham of Los Angeles, his office assistant, Herbert Del Valle, and three others are reported to have been charged by the district attorney of Los Angeles in connection with the death of Miss Bessie McCarroll as the result of an alleged illegal operation.—Los Angeles Herald, March 12, 1926.

Rebecca Lee Dorsey, M. D., of Los Angeles was placed on five years' probation, following a hearing by the Board of Medical Examiners held March 11, 1926, in connection with her "goat-gland" announcement.

Dr. Richard Eble . . . who has just received the marked honor of being admitted to a fellowship in the American College of Chiropractors, is believed to be the only chiropractor in this vicinity who has ever been distinguished by the right to attach the four letters F. A. C. C. after his name.—Glendale News, March 11, 1926.

R. Thompson Fowler, alleged tubercular specialist, who has on prior occasions been charged with violation of the Medical Practice Act, was recently again charged with violation of the Medical Practice Act in Oakland.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 15, 1926.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 9, 1926, Dr. William S. Fowler of Bakersfield was placed on probation for five years and denied permission to handle or prescribe narcotics during that period. Dr. Fowler was charged with having prescribed and sold narcotics to known addicts in excessive amounts.—Los Angeles Examiner, March 10, 1926.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 10, 1926, Wendell O. Gregg, M. D., "was found guilty of unprofessional conduct and given five years' probation. The board also

ordered the revocation of his federal license allowing him to prescribe narcotics and liquor."

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 11, 1926, Edward O. Hanlon, M. D., was placed on three years probation, with the understanding that he give up and not apply for a federal narcotic tax stamp nor alcohol permit during the term of his probation.

The Sacramento Bee of March 13, 1926, relates the conviction of Dr. Earl Harlan, well-known Colusa physician, on a charge of violation of the Harrison Act, and his sentence to three years in the federal penitentiary. Dr. Harlan's license was revoked by the Board of Medical Examiners July 8, 1925, after hearing narcotic charges filed against the doctor.

Dr. Frank C. Hart of Portland, Oregon, under a five-year sentence in McNeil penitentiary for violating the Mann Act, yesterday, through his attorneys, argued the case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1926.

H. H. Heddens, referred to in "News Items" as having been charged with violation of the Medical Practice Act at Bakersfield, California, was recently bound over to the Superior Court for trial (Bakersfield Californian, February 2, 1926). Although Heddens claims to have graduated from a medical school and to be licensed to practice in the state of New York, correspondence with the New York authorities has failed to verify his assertions; nor can it be found that he is a graduate of a medical school or licensed as a physician and surgeon anywhere in the United States.

Dr. L. T. A. Hotten, president of the Charity Anti-Cancer League, was reported recently convicted in Los Angeles on a charge of violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act. The records of the Board of Medical Examiners show that his name was formerly Hottendorf.

Heinz George A. Hummel petitioned the Board of Medical Examiners at the meeting recently held in Los Angeles to restore his license revoked February 21, 1924, and after a hearing the board decided to make no change in the record.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 9, 1926, the certificate heretofore issued entitling Charles K. Holsman, M. D., to practice as a physician and surgeon in the state of California was revoked, following hearing of a complaint based on conviction of violation of the United States postal regulations. The conviction followed an indictment by the United States Grand Jury, charging Charles K. Holsman, Henry L. Giles, Gideon M. Freeman, Ambrose E. Simms, and Otto C. Joslin (since deceased) with violation of the federal statutes. Page 200 of the 1919 directory carries the entry: "Holsman, C. K., M. D., sentenced to pay a fine of \$1500 and serve ninety days in the Los Angeles County Jail; conviction affirmed on appeal, judgment of lower court executed."

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 10, 1926, Robert D. Kelso, M. D., was found guilty in connection with a narcotic charge, and imposition of sentence was suspended until the July meeting.

Dr. Franklin E. Kerr of Orange must serve the sentence imposed upon him by Federal Judge James after his conviction on a charge of sending poisoned candy through the mails to his divorced wife, Dr. Luella F. Kerr of Fillmore, according to a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco yesterday (San Francisco Illustrated Daily News, February 25, 1926). Dr. Kerr has been cited to show cause why his license to practice in California should not be revoked—based upon the federal conviction—and final hearing has been deferred pending the possibility of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. Charles J. King (314 Twentieth Avenue, San Francisco), a physician, was arraigned in police court today as a slautoist.—San Francisco Bulletin, March 2, 1926.

"An additional two years' probation was imposed on Dr. O. A. Kvello of the Kvello Hospital at Hemet by the Board of Medical Examiners on March 10, 1926. He was placed on probation in 1923 for alleged violation of the narcotic law. The new probation carried additional terms of surrender of his federal license to prescribe drugs and liquor."

W. H. Lockman, a former physician, was charged with performing an illegal operation in a complaint filed by Deputy District Attorney McIsaac (Los Angeles Times, February 17, 1926). The certificate entitling William H. Lockman, M. D., to practice as a physician and surgeon in the state of California was revoked February 16, 1921.

Mrs. Christina Loose, recently acquitted of manslaughter after an operation on Mrs. Charlotte J. Sweet, pleaded guilty to violating the State Medical Act yesterday in Oakland, and was fined \$50. She was charged with two offenses, following the death of Mrs. Sweet, wife of a ballroom proprietor, last September (San Francisco —, February 21, 1926). Although newspaper reports relate that Christina S. Loose claims to be a graduate of a medical college, a thorough investigation fails to substantiate such a claim.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 9, 1926, Frederick K. Lord, M. D., charged with habitual intemperance, was found guilty, and his license to practice as a physician and surgeon in the state of California suspended for a period of one year.

Charles E. Marsh, naturopath, whose California license was revoked February 15, 1922, and restored February 12, 1925, was recently indicted by the county grand jury, according to the San Diego Union of March 11, 1926, in connection with the death of Mrs. Louise Giovanazzi, following an illegal operation.

The Los Angeles Times of March 16, 1926, relates the recent plea of guilty entered by R. J. McAdory, a physician, charged with narcotic violation, and sentence of himself and wife to ninety days in the county jail, said sentence being suspended, and both committed to the state asylum at Patton.

A press dispatch dated Jefferson City, Missouri, February 5, printed in the Saint Louis Star of the same day, relates: "Yesterday's decision by the Supreme Court, in which it refused to interfere in an injunction suit filed by Clara W. McGrew of Saint Louis against the State Board of Health, will result only in greater delays in efforts of the board to revoke medical licenses of those charged with obtaining them improperly. . . . Dr. James Stewart, secretary, in commenting on the decision, said the board had expended \$12,000 in its efforts to revoke the medical license obtained by questionable methods and to rid the state of unqualified practitioners. . . ."

Dr. F. B. Mohn of 103 South Westlake Avenue, Los Angeles, was recently ordered to appear before the prohibition chiefs to show cause why his prescription permit should not be revoked for alleged misuse of the privilege, according to the Los Angeles Herald of March 13, 1926.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 11, 1926, the certificate heretofore issued Robert W. Renwick, entitling him to practice as a physician and surgeon in the state of California was revoked, he having been found guilty of aiding and abetting an unlicensed practitioner. The Los Angeles Times of March 12, 1926, relates: "Renwick, according to evidence before the board, was employed by Roy Finney who treated foot troubles in a Hill Street office in 1923. Finney, it was asserted, had no license, but operated under cover of Renwick. One Bowman, a patient, died, and as a result Finney was convicted of practicing without a license, it was asserted by board members."

A bench warrant for the arrest of Paul Sandford, charged with practicing medicine without a license, was issued yesterday by Superior Judge L. S. Church when Sandford failed to put in an appearance at his arraignment. . . . According to W. H. Brunk, attorney for Sandford, he was not notified that the case would be called and denied that Sandford is a fugitive from justice.—Oakland Times, February 10, 1926. (News Items in the January, 1926, issue, page 97, gives the early history of this case.)

According to the San Diego Evening Tribune of March 10, 1926, Dr. John H. Seiffert was being held in the county jail at San Diego under charge of murder based on the death last week of Mrs. Louis Giovanazzi, following an alleged illegal operation.

The Los Angeles Herald of March 15, 1926, relates that "Dr. W. A. Shafer" was to be sentenced, following

a plea of guilty "to violating the Volstead Act in selling alcohol to federal prohibition agents." We find no one named W. A. Shafer licensed to practice in California, our special agent relating that Shafer has desk room in a business building in Los Angeles, and his business card shows that he is selling automobiles.

In a press dispatch dated Seattle, February 23, 1926, published in the San Francisco Chronicle of February 24, 1926, it is related that "Arvid Silverberg, Seattle physician, sentenced to one year at hard labor at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, was refused a writ of habeas corpus in the federal court here today. Silverberg, sentenced for evading the draft in the World War, attacked the sufficiency of the case against him, maintaining that he had not been properly notified when drafted.

Following a lengthy investigation by federal agents and the sheriff's office of Riverside County, government inspectors yesterday arrested Dr. Fred Strasser at Hemet on a Harrison narcotic charge. Agents Munroy and Edmonds, posing as dope addicts who had just arrived in Southern California from an Eastern state, succeeded in making several purchases of drugs from the accused physician, they reported.—Los Angeles Examiner, February 21, 1926.

Dr. L. P. Strayhorn, physician of Montebello, was arrested yesterday by Secret Service Agent W. W. Ashe and Deputy United States Marshal Finn on a federal complaint issued at Houston, Texas. The physician was alleged to have made false statements in obtaining a loan in August, 1922, from the Federal Land Bank at Houston. Dr. Strayhorn was issued a reciprocity certificate (based on Texas credentials) October 24, 1923.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 10, 1926, a certificate heretofore issued entitling William Arthur Strole to practice as a physician and surgeon in the state of California was revoked, based upon narcotic charges.

Dr. Marion Thrasher, 84, San Francisco physician, today retained attorney Gerald Halsey to represent him in a contemplated suit for \$100,000 damages against his alleged enemies. . . . According to Dr. Thrasher, he was taken to the sanitarium by force, but released when he summoned a friend. . . .—San Francisco Call, March 22, 1926.

Three inspectors of the State Board of Pharmacy yesterday arrested Dr. O. R. Wakefield, Hollywood physician, in his office, 504 Hollywood Security Bank Building, on a charge of selling narcotics. Three purchases of narcotics were made from the doctor during as many days, according to the officers. . . .—Los Angeles Examiner, February 6, 1926.

A press dispatch dated New Orleans, March 9, printed in the Los Angeles Times of March 10, 1926, relates: "Albert B. Walker, alias M. B. Remington, who is asserted to have admitted he was on parole from San Quentin penitentiary, was arrested here by federal authorities, charged with impersonating a federal office and with passing a worthless draft on a fictitious bank at Washington, D. C. Walker registered at the De Soto Hotel, one of the smart hosteleries here several days ago under the name of Remington and aroused suspicion when, it was asserted, he displayed cards which stated he represented the United States Department of Justice and the United States Public Health Service." Inquiry from the warden of San Quentin prison discloses the possibility that the individual referred to may be inmate A. B. Walker, No. 39,421, who is not a licensed physician and at no time in practice, but merely used the title of doctor on fictitious checks. From the Sacramento Criminal Identification Bureau we learn that A. B. Walker was paroled April 18, 1925, and is now wanted for violation of his parole.

Found guilty of social vagrancy, Dr. Junasai Watanabe, 47, a Japanese physician, was fined \$500 in the police court today, with a jail term of six months suspended on good behavior. Watanabe and his white companion, Eline Kramer, 27, were arrested by Detective Sergeant Cooley on information from Seattle that the Japanese had deserted his wife and nine children there, and was living with a white woman. . . . the woman being fined \$250 with the same jail sentence suspended. It was her contention that she was employed merely as

a nurse for Watanabe, who is said to suffer from heart trouble.—San Diego Tribune, February 11, 1926.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners held in Los Angeles March 9, 1926, the certificate heretofore issued Ludwig Wolfson, M. D., entitling him to practice as a physician and surgeon in the state of California, was suspended for a period of one year, following a hearing on narcotic charges.

A recent press dispatch dated Indianapolis March 10, 1926, relates: "A physician or surgeon cannot be held responsible if a sponge is left inside a patient upon whom he has operated, the Appellate Court related today in reversing the decision of the Owen Circuit Court, which awarded \$9000 damages to Mrs. Arta Bonham of Bicknell against Dr. Vance A. Funk of Vincennes." This is one for the malpractice insurance attorneys to conjure with.

Protest against a ruling of Attorney-General U. S. Webb proscribing the use of therapeutic devices by chiropractors was voiced this week in a mass meeting of 200 chiropractors of Los Angeles and Hollywood. . . . An attorney has been retained to probably handle a test case through the courts, and will co-operate with a similar association of chiropractors in the North concerned with the same issue.—Hollywood Citizen, February 25, 1926.

San Bernardino physicians and druggists today received copies of one of the most important bulletins recently issued by the federal prohibition administrator's office in Los Angeles, dealing with the question of issuance of liquor prescriptions. . . .—San Bernardino Telegram, February 17, 1926.

According to the Saint Louis Star of March 6, 1926, revocation of the charters of the Saint Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery, which were named repeatedly in the medical diploma-mill exposé of the Star, is recommended in a report filed today in the Supreme Court at Jefferson City by Edwin J. Bean. He acted as special commissioner of the court, and heard testimony in the attorney-general's suits to oust the colleges. Following the filing of the commissioner's report, it was announced that the two cases would be set for May 5 for arguments and final submission to the Supreme Court. . . .

Declaring hundreds of people in Los Angeles are being humbugged by fake psychics, City Prosecutor Jack Fredlander has instituted a vigorous campaign against "mediumistic fakirs."—Santa Monica Outlook, February 15, 1926). The diploma-mill exposé related how easily certificates of ordination, etc., could be obtained by those desiring to practice as "mediums," etc.

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"In my reading of the past few months I have gone through a fairly representative collection of anti-evolution books and pamphlets, and note that, like the anti-vaccinationists and anti-animal experimentalists, the writers of this eccentric literature have an unerring instinct which leads them to quote as authorities persons who are unknown to specialists in the subjects concerned or, if indubitable authorities are quoted, the extracts selected belong to a time when knowledge of the subject had not advanced to its present stage. They quote authorities to win decisions or to capture votes, not to establish truth."—From address of the retiring vice-president of Section F—Zoology—American Association for the Advancement of Science, Science, February 12, 1926.

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"You would not lead a blind man half-way across a busy street and leave him there at the mercy of the traffic." This is what we do when we erect excellent sanatoria, treat the patient successfully and then discharge him into the competitive world to find his place. He knows the cost of ill health and appreciates the value of being fit. He is anxious to earn a living, and after all the money it has cost someone to get him well he deserves every possible assistance from his fellow-citizens.—Canada Medical Association Journal.

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In the United States there is spent annually approximately \$60,000,000 to care for the 150,000 children in orphan asylums and in institutions, with an additional \$200,000,000 invested in property by public and private funds.—Dearborn Independent.

## MOBILIZATION OF MEDICAL RESERVE UNITS, NINTH CORPS AREA

Progress in the organization of the Medical Reserve Units of the Ninth Corps Area has extended to the point where a number of them have been directed to prepare their plans for mobilization in case of emergency. In a general way, units which have three-quarters or more of their commissioned personnel, including their executive staff, have been directed to prepare their mobilization plans. The following units have already been mobilized or are preparing their plans therefor. Their figures for personnel are as of April 1, 1926. In a number of instances, steps have already been taken to enroll suitable officers for the few remaining vacancies.

Unit	Home Station	Commanding Officer	Commissioned Personnel Re-quired, all Branches	Commissioned Personnel Assigned	Commissioned Vacancies	Percentage Completed
90th Evac. Hosp.	San Diego, Calif.	Col. Alfred E. Banks, San Diego.	40	33	7	82.5
88th Evac. Hosp.	San Francisco, Calif.	Col. Harry G. Ford, San Francisco.	40	33	7	82.5
81st Evac. Hosp.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Lt.-Col. Charles T. Sturgeon, Los Angeles.	40	35	5	87.5
Gen. Hosp. No. 35	Los Angeles, Calif.	Col. Henry K. Lissner, Los Angeles.	42	32	10	76.1
Sta. Hosp. No. 139	San Francisco, Calif.	Lt.-Col. Charles L. Garvin, Livingston.	13	12	1	92.3
Sta. Hosp. No. 149	San Francisco, Calif.	Lt.-Col. Justus M. Wheate, San Francisco.	13	11	2	84.6
Sta. Hosp. No. 150	Los Angeles, Calif.	Lt.-Col. Raymond L. Akin, Sawtelle, Calif.	13	11	2	84.6
Sta. Hosp. No. 142	San Francisco, Calif.	Lt.-Col. Charles E. Mordoff, San Leandro, Calif.	13	11	2	84.6
Hosp. Train No. 44	Sacramento, Calif.	Maj. Herbert A. Abbott, San Francisco.	4	4	0	100
Hosp. Train No. 55	Los Angeles, Calif.	Maj. David H. Keller, Los Angeles.	4	4	0	100
Hosp. Train No. 71	Sacramento, Calif.	Maj. Joseph G. Noble, Camp Kearney, Calif.	4	4	0	100
3rd Conval. Hosp.	San Francisco, Calif.	Col. J. Wilson Shiels, San Francisco, Calif.	21	20	1	95.2
67th Surg. Hosp.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Maj. Walter A. Bayley, Los Angeles.	20	18	2	90
Med. Lab. No. 1 (Aviation)	Sacramento, Calif.	Maj. Peter De Obarrio, Alameda, Calif.	6	5	1	83.3
Gen. Hosp. No. 61	Salt Lake City, Utah	Lt.-Col. Howard B. Kirtley, Salt Lake City, Utah.	42	38	4	90
Sta. Hosp. No. 136	Salt Lake City, Utah	Lt.-Col. Chauncy M. Benedict, Salt Lake City, Utah.	13	11	2	84.6
Hosp. Train No. 1	Salt Lake City, Utah	Maj. Carl L. Sandberg, Salt Lake City, Utah.	4	4	0	100
Gen. Hosp. No. 145	Billings, Mont.	Awaiting assignment.	42	38	4	90
Sta. Hosp. No. 138	Portland, Ore.	Maj. Calvin S. White, Portland, Ore.	13	10	3	77
Hosp. Train No. 65	Corvallis, Ore.	Maj. Claude L. Armstrong, Portland, Ore.	4	3	1	75
Sta. Hosp. No. 140	Spokane, Wash.	Lt.-Col. Ralph Hendricks, Spokane, Wash.	13	10	3	77
Sta. Hosp. No. 141	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Lt.-Col. John Hynds, Buffalo, Wyo.	13	10	3	77

The following-named Medical Corps Reserve officers are attached to the units as indicated below, and to the positions within the units, as indicated after their respective names:

**To General Hospital No. 30, Communications Zone:**

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley F. Berry, 307 Daiziel Building, Oakland, California, as Chief of Medical Service.

Major Joseph S. Hart, 1515 Hillside Drive, Burlingame, California, as Assistant to Chief of Surgical Service.

Major Humphrey P. Palmer, 5674 Keith Avenue, Oakland, California, as Assistant to Chief of Surgical Service.

**To General Hospital No. 47, Communications Zone:**

Major William C. Cotton, Bank Building, Atwater, California, as Chief of Laboratory Service.

**To General Hospital No. 138, Zone of the Interior:**

Major William B. Deas, 794 Fifteenth Avenue, San Francisco, California, as Assistant to Chief of Surgical Service.

**To General Hospital No. 144, Zone of the Interior:**

Major Jerome T. Gardner, 5931 Keith Avenue, Oakland, California (Temporary address, care of Pacific Steamship Company, 598 California Street, San Francisco, California), as Roentgenologist.

**To General Hospital No. 145, Zone of the Interior:**

Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Pope, Winnemucca, Nevada, as Chief of Medical Service.

**To Hospital Center No. 22, Communications Zone—Headquarters:**

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis J. Gougnet, 1027 Fourth Street, Sacramento, California, as Ophthalmologist.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo F. Luckie, 800 Vassar Avenue, Fresno, California, as Otolaryngologist.

**To Hospital Center No. 24, Zone of the Interior:**

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Keyes, 832 South Highland Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as Orthopedist.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Smart, 2531 Second Street, San Diego, California, as Medical Consultant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carl L. Taylor, 681 Redondo Avenue, Long Beach, California, Urologist and Dermatologist.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank B. Whitmore, 1822 North Fair Oaks, Pasadena, California, as Roentgenologist.

The following-named Reserve officers are relieved from their present assignment and are assigned or reassigned, as indicated:

Captain Wilburn Smith, Medical Reserve, 1012 Brockman Building, Los Angeles, California, is relieved from assignment as Operating Surgeon, Sixty-seventh Surgical Hospital, Third Army, and assigned within the unit as Assistant Operating Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Bath, Medical Reserve, Box 473, Reno, Nevada, is relieved from assignment to Station Hospital No. 139, Communications Zone, and assigned to Hospital Center No. 24, Z. I., as Surgical Consultant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron J. Rosanoff, Medical Reserve, 2007 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, is relieved from assignment to Hospital Center No. 22, Communications Zone, and assigned to Hospital Center No. 24, Zone of the Interior, as Neuropsychiatrist.

Colonel John W. Shiels, Medical Reserve, 291 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, is relieved from assignment to Headquarters Ninth Corps Medical Service, Corps Troops, and assigned to Third Convalescent Hospital, Third Army, as Commanding Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard P. Kirtley, Medical Reserve, 1444 Yale Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah, is relieved from assignment as Chief of Medical Service, General Hospital No. 61 (Sutherland), Zone of the Interior, and assigned to the unit as Commanding Officer.

The following-named Reserve officers are relieved from assignment, as indicated:

Major Emil O. Jellinek, Medical Reserve, 2226 Washington Street, San Francisco, California, is relieved from assignment to Station Hospital No. 142, Communications Zone.

Major Henry S. Kiersted, Medical Reserve, 840 Powell Street, San Francisco, California, is relieved from assignment to General Hospital No. 139, Zone of the Interior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry M. James, Medical Reserve, 1254 West Santa Barbara Avenue, Los Angeles, California, is relieved from assignment to General Hospital No. 35, Communications Zone.

The following-named Reserve officers are assigned, as indicated:

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Moore, Medical Reserve, 511 South Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles, California, is assigned to General Hospital No. 35, Communications Zone, as Chief of Surgical Service.

**To Station Hospital No. 140, Communications Zone:**

First Lieutenant Nicholas B. Mondloch, Station Hospital, Fort Douglas, Utah, as Supply and Mess Officer.

**To Station Hospital No. 142, Communications Zone:**

Captain Quentin J. Barker, 2135 Ocean Avenue, San Francisco, California, as Supply and Mess Officer.

Second Lieutenant Raymond T. Donohue, 360 Valley Street, San Francisco, California, as Adjutant and Detachment Commander.

**To Station Hospital No. 144, Communications Zone:**

First Lieutenant Allen J. McCarthy, United States Veterans' Hospital No. 102, Livermore, California, as Adjutant and Detachment Commander.

First Lieutenant Arthur H. Myer, 2412 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, California, as Supply and Mess Officer.

**To Station Hospital No. 150, Communications Zone:**

First Lieutenant Andrew W. Baker, 851 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as Adjutant and Detachment Commander.

Second Lieutenant Elmer R. Jones, 2719 West Main Street, Alhambra, California, as Supply and Mess Officer.

**To Eighty-first Evacuation Hospital, Third Army:**

First Lieutenant William S. Rawlings, 967 Arapahoe Street, Los Angeles, California, as Registrar and C. O. Detachment of Patients.

**To Eighty-third Evacuation Hospital, Third Army:**

Captain Elmo D. Mathews, 2233 Eunice Street, Berkeley, California, as Adjutant and Assistant Fire Marshal.

First Lieutenant Howard E. Hodge, United States Veterans' Hospital No. 102, Livermore, California, as Mess Officer.

Second Lieutenant Vernon A. Anderson, 521 South Eleventh East Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, as Registrar and C. O. Detachment of Patients.

Second Lieutenant Merrill C. Shaver, 3051 Sixtieth Avenue, Oakland, California, as Detachment Commander.

**To Eighty-fifth Evacuation Hospital, Third Army:**

Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Garnett, Station Hospital, Fort Douglas, Utah, as Registrar and C. O. Detachment of Patients.

Second Lieutenant Arthur R. Salguero, Jr., Station Hospital, Fort Douglas, Utah, as Mess Officer.

**To Eighty-eighth Evacuation Hospital, Sixth Army:**

Second Lieutenant George H. Frazier, 5322 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, as Mess Officer.

**To Eighty-ninth Evacuation Hospital, Sixth Army:**

First Lieutenant Ellis L. Spurgeon, 156 South Johnston Street, Los Angeles, California, as Registrar and C. O. Detachment of Patients.

Second Lieutenant Lloyd L. Curtice, 1800 Hillhurst Avenue, Hollywood, California, as Adjutant and Assistant Fire Marshal.

Second Lieutenant Tom M. Hall, 757 West Holt Avenue, Pomona, California, as Mess Officer.

Second Lieutenant Frank E. Kelly, 600 McComas Building, Los Angeles, California, as Detachment Commander.

**To General Hospital No. 30, Communications Zone:**

Second Lieutenant William P. Carlile, 5 Twenty-seventh Street, San Francisco, California, as Detachment Commander and Registrar.

Second Lieutenant Wyeth W. Clopton, 1270 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, as C. O. Detachment of Patients.

**To General Hospital No. 35, Communications Zone:**

Captain Julius C. Mendonse, 4279 South Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, as C. O. Detachment of Patients.

**To General Hospital No. 138, Zone of Interior:**

Second Lieutenant Ernest M. Innes, Sierra Buttes Inn, Sierra City, California, as Assistant Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant David H. Pencovic, 807 Seventh Street, Oakland, California, as C. O. Detachment of Patients.

Second Lieutenant Ralph L. Stewart, 370 Frederic Street, San Francisco, California, as Detachment Commander and Registrar.

**To General Hospital No. 140, Zone of Interior:**

First Lieutenant Vern Wheeler, 5851 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Opie E. Cody, 120 East Cypress Avenue, Glendale, California, as Detachment Commander and Registrar.

Second Lieutenant Meredith T. Waterman, 401 Concord Street, Monrovia, California, as Assistant Quartermaster.

**To General Hospital No. 142, Zone of Interior:**

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Huffman, 438 North San Gabriel Avenue, Azusa, California, as Detachment Commander and Registrar.

Second Lieutenant Charles G. Kirksey, 2120 East Hill Drive, Eagle Rock, California, as Mess Officer.

Second Lieutenant Percy L. Walling, 853 West Ninth Street, San Pedro, California, as Assistant Quartermaster.

**To General Hospital No. 143, Zone of Interior:**

Second Lieutenant Earl B. Gratto, Caliente Pharmacy, Caliente, Nevada, as Detachment Commander and Registrar.

**To Third Convalescent Hospital, Third Army:**

Captain Gabriel Cushman, 118 First Street, San Francisco, California, as Registrar.

First Lieutenant Harry N. Christensen, 331 Mills Building, San Francisco, California, as Adjutant, Detachment Commander, and Fire Marshal.

Second Lieutenant William F. Boehme, 1307 Market Street, San Francisco, California, as Supply Officer.

**To Sixty-fifth Surgical Hospital, Third Army:**

Second Lieutenant Melvin L. Valentine, 923 Eddy Street, San Francisco, California, as Mess Officer.

**To Seventy-first Surgical Hospital, Sixth Army:**

Captain Dudley R. Clarke, 2616 Woolsey Street, Berkeley, California, as Adjutant, Detachment Commander, and Evacuation Officer.

Second Lieutenant David Kanter, 830 Market Street, San Francisco, California, as Registrar and C. O. Detachment of Patients.

**To Seventy-second Surgical Hospital, Sixth Army:**

Captain Harold O. Sexsmith, 4564 Finley Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as Adjutant, Detachment Commander, and Evacuation Officer.

First Lieutenant William J. Davis, Station Hospital, Fort Rosecrans, California, as Registrar and C. O. Detachment of Patients.

**To Hospital Center No. 22, Communications Zone—Headquarters:**

Captain Thorfin L. Linn, U. S. V. B. Hospital No. 102, Livermore, California, as Personnel Officer and Detachment Commander.

**To Hospital Center No. 24, Zone of Interior—Headquarters:**

First Lieutenant Herbert H. Bartlett, 2461 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California, as Personnel Officer and Detachment Commander.

The following-named Reserve officers are relieved from their present assignment, and are assigned as indicated:

Major Boyd M. Krout, Medical Reserve, San Joaquin General Hospital, Stockton, California, from assignment to Headquarters 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps, as Neuropsychiatrist, and assigned to General Hospital No. 138, Communications Zone, as Assistant to Chief of Medical Service.

Captain Emil W. Myer, Medical Reserve, Southern California State Hospital, Patton, California, from assignment to 427th Hospital Company (Motor), 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps, and assigned to General Hospital No. 142, Zone of the Interior, Medical Ward Officer.

Captain Floyd H. Racer, Medical Reserve, Lomita, California, from assignment to 427th Hospital Company (Motor), 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps, and assigned to General Hospital No. 142, Zone of the Interior, as Medical Ward Officer.

Captain Orion C. Jones, Medical Reserve, Lompoc, California, from assignment to 427th Hospital Company, 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps Troops, and assigned to General Hospital No. 144, Zone of the Interior, as Medical Ward Officer.

Captain Edward N. McKee, Medical Reserve, 5738 Highland Avenue, Eagle Rock, California, from assignment to 427th Ambulance Company, 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps Troops, and assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 69, Sixth Army, as Roentgenologist.

Major Edwin E. Hobby, Medical Reserve, 693 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, from assignment to 349th Medical Regiment (Headquarters), Ninth Corps Troops, and assigned to Surgical Hospital No. 71, Sixth Army, as Operating Surgeon.

Major Carl L. Smith, Medical Reserve, P. O. Box 131, Adin, California, from assignment to Battalion Commanding Officer Hospital Battalion, 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps Troops, and assigned to Medical Laboratory No. 2 (Aviation) Communications Zone, as Commanding Officer (Flight Surgeon).

Captain Orris R. Nyers, Medical Reserve, 431 F Street, Eureka, California, from assignment to Regimental Headquarters, 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps Troops, and assigned to Medical Laboratory No. 2 (Aviation), Communications Zone, as Psychologist.

Captain Julian C. Kennedy, Medical Reserve, 370 Lincoln Avenue, Calistoga, California, from assignment to Medical Laboratory Section of the Service Company, 349th Medical Regiment, Ninth Corps Troops, and assigned to Nineteenth Corps Medical Headquarters, Nineteenth Corps Troops, as Epidemiologist and Statistician.

The following-named Reserve officers are relieved from assignment, as indicated:

Captain Hiram B. Duncan, Medical Reserve, 969-975 Flood Building, San Francisco, California, from Medical Laboratory No. 2 (Aviation), as Laboratory Clinician.

The following-named Medical Corps Reserve officers are assigned to the 104th Division, and attached to the 414th Infantry, 104th Division:

Captain Rush Brown Stevens, 1236 Yale Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

First Lieutenant Silas Schwartz Smith, 261 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following-named Reserve officers are assigned, relieved and assigned to organizations, as indicated:

Captain Roscoe S. Van Pelt, Medical Reserve, 309 Haas Building, Los Angeles, California, is assigned to Headquarters, 386th Engineer General Service Regiment, C. Z.

The following-named Reserve officers are assigned, as indicated:

First Lieutenant Leonard Everett Croft, Medical Re-

serve, Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Los Angeles, California, to General Hospital No. 142, Zone of the Interior, as Medical Ward Officer.

Captain Franklin Hyatt Raley, Medical Reserve, 420 East Third Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Station Hospital No. 136, Communications Zone, as Surgical Ward Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Murray James, Medical Reserve, 1254 Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, California, is attached to Hospital Center No. 24, Zone of the Interior, as Chief of Medical Service (Convalescent Camp).

Major Henry Stevens Kierstedt, Medical Reserve, 840 Powell Street, San Francisco, California, to General Hospital No. 30, Communications Zone, as Executive Officer.

Major Emil Otto Jellinek, Medical Reserve, 2226 Washington Street, San Francisco, California, to General Hospital No. 138, Communications Zone, as Assistant to Chief of Medical Service.

First Lieutenant Frank John Ratty, Medical Reserve, 4820 Cape May Avenue, Ocean Beach, California, to Evacuation Hospital No. 90, Sixth Army, as Medical Ward Officer.

First Lieutenant William F. Stein, Medical Reserve, 1020 Mattel Building, Fresno, California, from assignment to the Second Veterinary Evacuation Hospital, Third Army, and assigned to Headquarters 363rd Infantry, 91th Division, as Medical Officer.

Captain Alfred Cyril Callister, Medical Reserve, 442 A Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, to General Hospital No. 61 (Sutherland), Zone of the Interior, as Surgical Ward Officer.

First Lieutenant Harry Mitchell Kanner, Medical Reserve, Box 34, Colfax, California, to the 312th Observation Group, Sixth Army.

First Lieutenant Mark Lewis Gerstle, Jr., Medical Reserve, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, 340 Observation Group, Nineteenth Corps.

The following-named Infantry Reserve officer is assigned to the Ninety-first Division:

Major Robert T. Jellison, Medical Reserve, 1451 Yale Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah, is assigned to General Hospital No. 61, Zone of the Interior, as Executive Officer.

#### FUTURE MEDICAL MEETINGS

All Western medical and health agency organizations are invited to keep California and Western Medicine supplied with the dates, name and address of executive officer of coming meetings for insertion in this directory.

**American Medical Association**, Olin West, Chicago, Secretary and General Manager, Washington, D. C.

**California Medical Association**, Emma W. Pope, Balboa Building, Secretary, Los Angeles.

**Nevada Medical Association**, Horace J. Brown, Reno, Secretary, September 24-25, Reno, Nevada.

**Utah Medical Association**, Frank B. Steele, Salt Lake City, Secretary, May 6-8, Salt Lake City.

**Pacific Coast Surgical Association**, Edgar L. Gilcreest, San Francisco, Secretary, February, 1927, Del Monte.

**Pacific Northwest Medical Association**, Frederick Eplen, Spokane, Secretary, July 1-3, Spokane.

**Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Society**, Kaspar Pischel, San Francisco, President, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Northern California Medical Association**, John D. Lawson, Woodland, Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_.

**California Association of Physiotherapists**, Miss Mabel Penfield, 560 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Southern California Medical Association**, C. T. Sturgeon, 1136 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_.

**California Association of Medical Social Workers**, Mrs. Sophie Mersing, Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Medical Women's National Association**, Lena K. Sadler, 533 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_.

**California State Nurses' Association**, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Secretary, June 28 to July 2, Long Beach, California.

I believe that in science has come the chief revelation of the will and purposes of God that has been made to our generation. I believe that it is more important for the Christian preacher to understand this new revelation, and to apply it to his ethical teaching, than to cultivate a sympathy with social revolution and the "demands" of manual labor. Perhaps the great struggle of the future will be between science and sentimentalism, and it is by no means certain that the right side will win. . . .—Dean W. R. Inge.

A popular vote was taken in France recently to determine who, in all French history, is the most popular hero of all time. Many thought that Napoleon Bonaparte would win. But he did not. Louis Pasteur won. Napoleon was next, but thousands of votes behind.

In large cities there is a group of physicians and surgeons of outstanding ability who gain their eminent position by hard and conscientious work. Then there is the group of younger men of the same type striving for a place in the sun by the same route. These two groups are a credit to the medical profession. But there is another group which varies in number according to the size of the city, the larger city having the greater number. This group is made up of poorly trained, lazy, ignorant and careless medical men, fakers, quacks, and charlatans. A city the size of New York is filled with such men practicing the healing arts, reaping a good financial harvest. Why can men of the last class thrive in a large city and why do they usually starve in rural districts? Simply because in a large city there is no one to check up on their mistakes; they and their work are lost in the crowd; the pitiless light of publicity does not shine upon their ignorance and their mistakes are buried. In large cities a gift of gab, polished manner, fine offices, the right location and a small amount of ability will carry a physician a long way toward financial success as a practitioner. In the city a quack can always call in a consultant from the first two groups or he can send the patient to a hospital and thereby clear his own skirts and cover up his ignorance. But the practice of the healing arts in a rural district or small town is quite different. A doctor may look the part and may have good offices, on the right street, but if his results are poor he is through. A rural practitioner must be physically strong and willing to travel long distances day or night, winter or summer, over rough roads. He must be self-reliant, for there is no chance to call in a consultant, no hospital to rush to for aid, nothing but his own skill, ingenuity and nerve to take him through the worst emergencies with the eyes of relatives and often of the whole town upon every move. . . . Probably the most potent factor in undermining the rural doctor's reputation are the petty jealousies, sly remarks and innuendoes of the rival physicians themselves. . . . Rural districts are losing their doctors, not because there is a general scarcity of physicians, but for the following reasons: 1. They demand a higher type of physician than the average city practitioner and expect to pay less for the service. 2. A country doctor has a hard and strenuous life compared to the easy office life in the city. 3. Country life offers very few of the refinements that are enjoyed in the city. 4. Rural districts want a local physician for only the emergency calls, and these are too few in number to support an average physician. The ubiquitous Ford makes it possible to run the chronic and subacute cases to the neighboring city. No matter how much ability the local physician may have, still a certain percentage of the people will think that the distant doctor is the best, just like the cows think the grass in the adjoining pasture is the greenest.—Charles L. Larkin, Medical Journal and Record, March 17, 1926.

Why is it that those who practice medicine are the natural enemies of quackery and charlatanism, through which, under the guise of miraculous cures, avaricious imposters trade upon the credulity of the ignorant?

Let us employ Webster's Dictionary. "Medicine" is defined "as the science which relates to the prevention, cure or alleviation of disease." "Science" is "ascertained truth" or accumulated and established knowledge." "Practice" is the "application of science to the wants of men." Applying these definitions, the practice of medicine may be defined as the application of ascertained truth and established knowledge to the prevention, cure or alleviation of human diseases.—Lloyd Paul Stryker, Counsel New York Medical Society, New York State Journal of Medicine.

Have you noticed that American men, women, and children are three times as beautiful as they were in 1915? Oh, you must have done so; statistics show it, and so does Charles Nessler, president of the Master Hairdressers' Association of America. Mr. Nessler's figures show that there are 30,000 beauty parlors in this country, three times as many as there were in 1915; that they took in \$390,000,000 of the people's money that year and that they were patronized by 60,000,000 men, women, and children.—New York Sun.